THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. First Session.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1858 SENTTE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a comministion from the Postmaster General, in answer to a
resolution of, the Senate requesting him to inform the
senate the amount which has been allowed and paid to
postmasters of distributing and separating offices out of
the postages collected at such offices, under the two provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the pay of
deputy postmasters," approved 22d June, 1854, authorising the Postmaster General in his discretion to make
extra allowances to such offices, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post
leads. EXECUTE COMMUNICATION.

Mr. SEWARD presented a joint resolution of the legislisture of New York. declaring its opposition to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State under the Lecompton constitution, or any other constitution which shall not have been in all its parts fairly submitted to the legal voters of the Territory, and received their sanction and approval; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. S. took occasion to make some general remarks on the subject of slavery in presenting the above document.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of P. O. Beebe, paying the aid of Congress in publishing an analysis of American laws of which he is the author; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. S. also presented several other petitions, praying pensions, in favor of the homestead bill, and a general bankrupt law; which were appropriately referred.

Mr. SLADELL presented a memorial of merchants of New Orleans, remonstrating against the repeal of the law establishing the light-house board; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

law establishing the light-noise norm; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BiGiLER presented the petition of Findley Patterson, praying to be allowed payment for work done in the srection of the capitol building at Lecompton, in Kansas, under a contract with the governor of the Territory, and indemnity for losses sustained in consequence of the suspension of the work; which was referred to the

suspension of the work; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DURKEE presented a memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin, praying the caactment of a law which will secure the payment of the amount due that State arising from the sale of the public lands therein; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a memorial of the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, praying the establishment of a modal depurtment at the Mint of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

REPORTS FROM COMMPTTERS.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted adverse reports on the peti-tions of J. W. Brown, William F. Russell, and the claim of Capt. George E. McClellind's company of Florida vel-

Mr. J., from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely on the motion to print and bind ten thousand copies of the addresses made by members of the Senate and House of Representatives on the occasion of the deaths of Hon. James Bell, late a senator from the State of New Hampshire, Hon. Andrew P. Butler, late a senator from the State of South Carolina, and Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, late a senator from the State of Texas.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Claims, substituted and senator record on the setting of Rules A.

nitted an adverse report on the petition of Robert A Minwright.

Mr. HAMMOND, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted an adverse report on the petition of Mar-tin Hubbard.

in Hubbard.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of several memorials in reference to lighting certain streets in Washington city with gas. He also re-ported back without amendment the bill providing for the arrest and return of fugitives from justice in the Dis-

mitted au adverse report on the petition of Mary B. Rer

Mr. SIMMONS, from the Committee on Claims, ported a bill for the relief of Joseph C. G. Kennedy which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. MASON asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution nuthorizing Lieutenant William N. Jeffers to accept a swood of honor from her Majesty the Queen of Spain; which was read three times by unanimous consent and passed. RESISTATIONS ADOPTED.

On motion by Mr. FOOT, a resolution was adopted

On motion by Mr. FOOT, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of the sum of seven thousand dollars to fence and grade the grounds and to formish the buildings erected at Burlington, Verment, for a custom-house and post office.

On motion by Mr. FITCH, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of suspending the territorial laws of Utah during the present difficulties in that Territory, and reporting in heu of the laws thus suspended such temporary laws as the present exigency of the Territory

On motion by Mr. HUNTER, a resolution was adopted requesting the President, if not in his judgment incom-patible with the public interest, to communicate to the Smate the correspondence between the government of Chill and that of the United States, and other documents the proceeds of the cargo of the brig Macelonia, the property of citizens of the United States. porities of Chili at Litana, in Peru,

COMMUNICATION WITH UTAH.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to facilitate communication with the army in Utah, which was read and passed to a second reading. Mr. W. stated that the committee were equally divided in regard to the bill, and it was reported by the courtesy of those members opposed to the measure. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to contract for the extension and many contract to the extension and many contract to the courter of the extension and many contract to the courter of the extension and many contract to the courter of the extension and many contract to the courter of the extension and many contract to the courter of the extension and many contract to the courter of the extension and many contract to the courter of the extension and many contract to the courter of the extension and many contract to the courter of the extension and many contract to the courter of the extension and the extension and the courter of the extension and the sion and use of the electro-magnetic telegraph from the frontiers of Missonri or Iowa to such western military posts as he may deem necessary for the public service and appropriate such sum of money as may be necessary. not exceeding \$500,000, to carry into execution the purpose of the act.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

Mr. IVERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives to provide for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defence of the frontier of Fexus, and to authorize the President to call into the service of the United States four additional regiments of volunteers, reported it with sundry amendments and asked its immediate consideration. its immediate consideration, saying that it was important to decide the question as soon as possible whether the bill should pass or not, in order that the Executive may know

should pass or not, in order that the executive what to depend on.

Mr. HALE asked that it might be over until to moreow morning, and that the amendments be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. GWIN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill; which was agreed

Mr. DOOLITTLE suggested that the bill for the admis-sion of the State of Minnesota into the Union ought to be considered first; and he moved to postpone the further consideration of the Facific railroad bill for that purpose Mr. GWIN said that he should vote for the Minnesota ill, but he did not want it to take precedence over the

Mr. POOLITILE asked for the year and mays on his

Mr. GWIN could not consent to accorde to the sugges-tions of his friends on the other side, for he was afraid the Minnesota bill could not pass for several days, and he thought it better to take up the mitroad bill and see what the disposition of the Senate was in regard to it. Mr. CRITENDEN said the Senate ought to see that its body was perfectly constituted before proceeding to any act of legislation.

att. British Roped that those who had voted to ad-nit Kana:s would vote, for a like reason, to admit Minne-ota. He saw no objection to considering that subject at-suce, and he wanted to silence factions feeling throughout he country by dealing justly and equitably towards each section.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, said that the understand Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, said that the understanding had been, up to the time of taking the vote yesterday, that Kansas and Minnesota were to be admitted into the Union together; and now that the Kansas bill had passed, he thought it was due to good faith that the Minnesota bill should be acted upon without delay.

The question being taken, the motion of Mr. Documber and the property of the pr

agreed to-yess 30, nays 16-as follows:

YEAS Messrs, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigge, Bright, Cameron, Chander, Clark Collaner, Cittenden, Booliitle, Bouglas, Durkee, Evans, resenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Hirchan, Houston, John on of Arkaneas, Johnson of Enunesce, Jones, King, Pigh, Seward, Immons, Start, and Wade. 30.

KAYS-Messrs, Atlen, Righer, Reodorick, Brown, Clay, Engatrick, Proc. Gwin, Hunter, Iverson, Mason, Polk, Schastian, Shdell, Wright, and Victor. 30. of Yules—16. ABSEN Off. NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bates, Bell, Davis, Dixon, Ham ond, Henderson, Kennedy, Mallery, Fearce, Reid, Sunner, Thompson Kentucky, Thompson et New Jersey, Toumbe, Trumbull, and Wil

The Senate accorsingly proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union; which was read.

Mr. FUGH moved to amend the bill by adding the following additional section—being similar to the amendment adopted on his motion to the Kansas bill:

ment adopted on his metion to the Kansas bill:

"Set. 3. And be it further enerted. That from and after the admis-sion of the State of Minnesota, a. here inhefers provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union, that the said State is hereby constituted a judicial of twice the Union, that he district court with the like powers and puris-ticities as the district court of the United States for the district of loca, shall be established, the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Munesorta shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, altorney, the mechanic of the district of loca."

The median was averaged to

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to strike out the second section

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to strike out the second section of the bill, in the following words:

Sw. 2. And be if further enacted, That said State shall be entitled to one terresentative, and such additional representatives, in Congress, as the population of said State, according to the crosses authorized by the act approved February 25, 1857, shall show it to be cuited to according to the present ratio of representation, and an more Mr. BIGGS moved to amend the section proposed to be stricken out by giving the State two representatives instead of one; which motion took precedence of the motion to strike out.

tion to strike out.

YEAS Mesers, Alber, Biggs, Bright, Brown, Longlas, Fitch, Green, Jones, Pugh, Schastian, Shuart, and Wright. 12.

NAYS Mesers, Eayard, Berjamin, Bigler, Broderick, Cameron, Abundler, Clark, Clay, Colamor, Crittenden, Dixon, Poolitile, Yans, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foet, Fester, Hamilin, Harlan, Housen, Johnson of Arkanas, Johnson of Tomnessee, Edng, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sward, Timmons, Sadell, Trambull, Wade, Wilson, and Yu-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, the House ent into Committee of the Whole on the state of the to Committee of the Whole on the state of the (Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, in the chair,) and re

sumed the consideration of the deficiency bill.

Mr. CLAEK, of Missouri, replied to the remarks of his colleague Mr. Blair, delivered yesterday. He did not expect to bear any gentleman from the South attempt to strike down their institutions, and yet that gentleman. had advocated the emancipation of the slaves in the State amount to just as little if she is not admitted. of Missouri, and in the South, in the face of the expression of the constitution of Missouri, that no slave shall be emancipated until the owner has been paid a just equivalent. His policy evidently was to strike down the rights of private property protected by constitutional law. Before he advocated such a policy, he should have this collabours an example by setting his own slave.

shall be characteristic and the owner has been pand a just equivalent. His policy evidently was to strike down the rights of private property protected by constitutional law. Before he advocated such a policy, he should have set his co-laborers an example by setting his own shares free. He then proceeded to show that the views of Mr. Baara were not the views of the people of Missouri. The people of Missouri were jealous of their rights and of whatever affected the tenure of their property.

Mr. Clark contended that Kansas should be admitted under the Lecompton constitution. The legislature which called the convention was legal, and hence it followed that the constitution which Kansas presented was legal, and expressed the will of the people. The President of the United States, the governors of the Territory, and the people had recognised it, and its enactments were entitled to respect. If the Lecompton delegates had misrepresented their constituents, that was an affair for the people of Kansas; Congress had nothing to do with it. The doctrine of submission to the people was not the dectrine one year ago. The bill introduced by Mr. Toemss into the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Territories, contained a receiving for the submission of the constitution. Senate, and referred to the Committee on Territories, contained a provision for the submission of the constitution, but that provision was stricken out at the solicitation of Senator Douglas.

Senator Doroglas.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, gave notice that he should avail himself of the first opportunity to reply to the assault upon him by his colleague.

Mr. GRANGER, of New York, raised two objections to

Mr. GRANGER, of New York, raised two objections to the passage of the Lecompton constitution—that the people of Kansas, by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, have the undoubted right to form that constitution as they, in their judgment, may think best; and that the people of Kansas are exposed to that constitution, and had so decided at a full and fair election held in pursuhad so decided at a full and fair election held in pursu-ance of the enactments of the territorial legislature. Be believed these propositions to be true, and he trusted that no member would attempt to controvert them. If he was not mistaken in the facts, he asked if there was a member present who would vote to compel the people of Kansas to accept that constitution, and forego the exer-cise of the right of will covernment.

cise of the right of self-government.

Mr. CLARK, of New York, said he was a norther Mr. CLARK, of New York, said he was a northern motion, so as to find out who was for and who was against the admission of Minnesota.

Mr. BRGLER was unwilling that such an issue should be made as that proposed by the senator from Wisconsin; he did not want it understood that senators who were in favor of the Pacific railroad bill were opposed to the admission of Minnesota. For one he was in favor of both measures, and he knew of no disposition to delay the Minnesota bill.

Mr. BRODERICK said be thought it would be an advantage to admit Minnesota before we took up the Pacific output to assume, that the North and the North and the North and the North would forever combine for the preservation of that common Union which can furnish its equal protection to measures, and be knew of no disposition to delay the Minnesota bill.

Mr. RRODERICK soid be thought it would be an adsound continue to assume, that the North and the South Minnesota before we took up the Pacific railroad bill; his mind had undergone a change one of the whole. While common Calour compelled him to show this question came up. He understeed that one of the whole. While common candor compelled him to the whole while common candor compelled him to the senators elected from Minnesota had, since his arrival in Washington, become a friend to Lecompton, but they were both bitter opponents of that measure when they were both bitter opponents of the measure when they sold vote for the Pacific railroad bill, but he should tollow the lead of his colleague in asking precedence for the mirroad bill.

Mr. WADE, as a member of the Committee on Terribries, foll bound to urge the prior consideration of the Minnesota bill, which had received the quanimous approbation of the Minnesota bill, which had received the quanimous approbation of the stimus of the senators elect from that

State had been here a long time, and felt that they had been deprived of their scats unreasonably.

Mr. STUART expressed the equition that the favorite measure of the senator from California would be facilitated by the admission of Minnesota.

Mr. GWIN, and that, he had not a particle of objection to the Minnesota bill. He saw now his faire of it, and always had been in favor of it. If that bill could pass without objection he would throw no obstacle in the way.

Mr. Mayon expressed the opinion that if the senator from California supposed, the Minnesota bill could pass without any delay, he would find himself mistaken. He admission of Minnesota, provided it should appear that she was in a condition to be admitted, so far as the requisites of State government were concerned. He should make no opposition on the ground that she had prohibited slavery within her limits; but in view of the context that the Senate had just gone through on the question of the admission of Kansas, involving the principle whether any more slave States should be a minuted into the Union, he should feel at liberty, and indeed should elect to taking up that subject until we see what course shall be taken upon the Kansas bill in the other branch of Congress, and see what the result is.

Mr. SEVARD thought the friends of the Minnesota bill and the friends of the Practic railroad bill would turn out to be the same persons; but he submitted the opinion that the interests of the latter measure would be advanced by admitting Munesota first. If it was to be a question of policy, as indicated by the senator from Virginia, that question might as well be considered now as at any time.

Mr. GWIN could not consent to accede to the suggestions of the Granas may more slaveled by the senator from Virginia, that question might as well be considered now as at any time.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES. I wish the gentleman would give us his authority.

Mr. KHLGORE. You will find it in the Lancaster Intelligencer. No. 21, vol. 21, published in 1819.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES. With the permission of the gentleman, I have had occasion more than once to repeat what I am now about to say upon this subject, and that is, that Mr. Buchanan never signed the resolution, and that it never had his sanction in any shape or form. His name was attached to it without his authority, as frequently happens, without his knowledge or assent. That is the simple history of the matter.

Mr. PURVIANCE. I desire to ask my colleague if Mr. Buchanan did ever, in any shape or form, disaven.

Mr. Buchanas did ever, in any shape or form, disavew the resolution at that time? Mr. FLORENCE. No , nor at any other time that he

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES. I am not aware that he

did.

Mr. KILGORE. I cannot admit this cross firing.

Mr. GROW. I would like to ask my colleague if Mr. Buchanan was ever in favor of the Missouri Compromise?

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES. He gave his assent to it as a peace measure, when every leading patriot in the country. North and South, advocated its passage to save the

Mr. KILGORE then proceeded to defend the black republican party from the charge of abolitionism, contrast-ing the condition of the North with freedom with that of the South with slavery, and of course opposed the Le-

Mr. Knoore that he was a Clay whig by reading from one of his speeches to show that he was opposed to the fugitive-slave law, and that he had said that he would regard it as the proudest hour of his life if compelled to surrender property and personal liberty for refusing to

Mr. KH-GORE asked Mr. Huonss whether he had not said, even since the continencement of the present Con-gress, that the Dred Scott decision was not the law. Mr. HUGHES denied that he had ever uttered such a

Mr. STEWART, of Marylafid, carriestly advocated the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and defended that instrument from the charges of fraud that had been made against it. He contended that it was not necessary that a State should have any constitution at all when admitted, and cited instances where States had been admitted without constitutions.

Mr. BUFFINTON, of Mussachusetts, said it was not merely because slavery would be established by the Lecompton constitution that he opposed the admission of Kansas as a State. Had a constitution recognising slavery been clearly adopted, the question whether slavery would be a sufficient objection would have been fairly before them. He based his opposition upon the frauds perpetrated in Kansas.

Mr. TALBOTT, of Kentucky, obtained the floor, wher the committee rese And at 15 minutes past five o'clock, p. m. the House ad-

By Mr. SCOTT, of California: Memorial of George Penn John

RESOVAL OF JUDGE LORING - Yesterday Governor Be complied with the address of the Massachusetts legisla-ture, by removing Judge Loring. It is seldom, in this country, that a judge is turned out of office for a decision confessedly according to law. Indeed, we are not aware that a parallel case has ever occured. Judge L. found himself called upon to enforce an act

Judge L. found himselt called upon to emoree an act
of Congress, and be performed his judicial duty in compliance with his oath of office. The act in question was the
fugitive-slave law. It was unjopular throughout the
North, and specially so in Massachusetts. But the unpep-North, and specially so in Massachusetts. But the unper-luarity of a law does not accuse a judge from its execu-tion. So, at least, thought Judge Loring, and he acted accordingly. His decision roused the resentment of his political opponents, and, at length, a republican legisla-ture and governor have unwisely and unjustly yielded to their demands. This act of Gov. Banks is the grossest stress where the independence of the indicate. attack upon the independence of the judiciary ever witnessed in the United States. It will long maintain, as we trust, its bad eminence.—N. Y. Times, republican.

constitutional convention called by the Kansas territorial legislature meets to-day. Of course, its proceedings will amount to nothing, should Kansas be admitted under

Although the free State men had a large majority in the territorial legislature, and had everything their own way, they were so busy in speculative schemes that they passed this convention act at so late a day that Governor Denver, having withheld his signature, insists that it did not become a law without his signature, by lapse of time, before the session expired. Balls not signed by the governor or returned with a veto become laws after the coernor, or returned with a veto, become laws after the ex-piration of three days. The three days did not expire— so Governor Denver insists, and probably correctly—till the time for the expiration of the session arrived.

The consequence is, that the whole proceeding of electing and holding a convention is probably void. So Gov. Denver regards it, and none but the free State men have taken any part in the election. The whole matter is of a piece with the shams in which the free State agitators have indulged in Kansas. It promises to be a sort of second edition of the Topeka farce

CLEARING HOUSE AT ALBANY. - A circular dated at Albany announces the organization of a clearing house at Albany. It states that they will receive from banks in the interior the notes of all State banks redeemed under the i per-cent law. The notes will be asserted and delivered daily to the redeeming agent of each bank, on the moraing after the receipt, at a discount of one hundred cents per one hundred dollars. Those banks which have no redeeming agent there will have their notes sent back redeeming agent there will have their notes sent back by express, and the superintendent will draw on them for the amount, payable at their corresponding bank in Troy or New York. The institution is to be called the "Assorting House for State Currence." "Assorting House for State Currency." J. B. Flumb, president of the Bank of the Interior, is to be manager.

HEMBOLDT. - The aged and illustrious Baron Von Humboldt, now in his 90th year, but still fresh in intellectual and conversational powers, attended a ball given in Ber-lin on the 29th ult., in hence of the royal wedding. The Baron allows neither his advanced age nor his great ac-Haron allows neither his advanced age nor his great ac-quirements and world-wide fame to entitle him to any dispensation from the minutest and most scrupulous at-tention to etiquette and costume, and willingly conde-acends, on occasions like the one in question, to assume his chamberlain a custume, and his numerous orders, with all the careful attention to exterior befitting the most youthful and most aspirant to court faver. His health, however, gives frequent occasions of uncesiness to his friends and admires, though he milies from each attack with most surprising rapidity. — Poladelpha Inquarer.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROPER'S LIBRARY. - The directors of the "Wash ington Library" are energetically occupied in making it a popular and valuable institution, and we recommend our resides to call at the library building, on Eleventh street, opposite the theatre, and see the recent improve-ments, and the additions to the books on the shelves. The papers and documents donated by a joint resolution of Congress, passed in 1825, together with the standard works on political subjects, obtained by purchase, ren-der the political tranch of the literary more full, it is believed, than any in our country. A similar approach to completeness in the department of theology has been re-cently made by the donation of the entire collection of the late Kev. Dr. Laurie, containing about a thousand volumes, principally theological, and partly miscella-neous. The whole number of books is nearly seven

The price of shares is only six dellars, and the library is granted to persons contributing the yearly sum of three dollars. Those who complain that the libraries of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution are not open in the evenings, can, for a small sum, enjoy the privileges of the Washington Library.

Prayer meetings are held every morning, at ten o'clock, at the First Presbyterian church, and every evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at St. Paul's Lotheran church Others are held at Georgetown and in private houses, and a congressional prayer meeting is projected, to take place before each daily session.

The newspapers, far and near, come filled with news of the spread of this revival. Column after column is de-voted to the record of religious experiences, and revival intelligence is made as much "a feature" as financial or political news. Members of Congress are in the receipt of large numbers of letters, some enclosing tracts and oth ers exhorting them to give serious attention to religious

POINT LOOKOUT-It is stated that Hop. William Co. Johnson & Co., who recently purchased Point Lookout for \$20,000, are now preparing to erect a commodiou pavilion, with suitable cottages, bathing houses, out houses, &c., for a first-class watering establishment there, to be opened the coming season. This fact is worthy the consideration of our citizens, who annually spend the heated term in the northern States.

us Appleton's "Cyclopedia of Drawing," designed as a text-book for the mechanic, architect, engineer, and surveyor, comprising geometrical projection, mechanical, architectural, and topographical drawing, perspective and isometry; edited by W. E. Worthen. We shall notice it with other works at an early day.

THE AQUEDICT -The iron service pipes are now deosited along Bridge street, in Georgetown, and the stern portion of Pennsylvania avenue, and will soon be laid. We had hoped that they would be laid across Rock creek on a new bridge, but notice that they are deposited a the steep hill side which connects the avenue with the

Miss Lizzie Petit, we are pleased to learn, will give a "morning reading" on Saturday next, under the especial patronage of several ladies who occupy high positions in metropolitan society. The audience will doubtless be

A FASCY BALL is to be given by the lady of a distinguished senator early in next month, and there is a great demand for plates of costumes. Philip has obtained a large assortment from New York, which he has on sale

BRADY'S IMPERIAL PROPOGRAPHS attract arounds of vidtors to his gallery. Among the recent additions to his collection are several life-like portraits of young ladies who are well known in society.

Accident. A laborer named Michael Haron fell, yes terday morning, from the boom of the derrick used in erecting the new dome of the Capitol, to the temporary roof on the rotundo a distance of about thirty feet. His wrist was broken, and he was somewhat bruised about the

THE NEW SOFAS in the Hall of the House of Represent atives are much admired, being handsome, not at all gaudy, very comfortable, and not expensive. They contrast most favorably with the uncomfortable, cumbersome, glaring scarlet-lined chairs. THE WASHINGTON ÆGIS, & new metropolitan newspaper

is soon to be issued by a gentleman who has had great experience in the editorial profession. We shall speak of it more at length hereafter. Miss Avenia Jones has been performing a most suc ces ful engagement at New Orleans. She is destined to

achieve a high rank in the profession which she adorns, Theatre when she has concluded her brilliant southern

Mn. Vaspesmorr will read his admirable "Shakspe rean Olio" to night at Philharmonic Hall, and the attendance of prominent personages is announced.

RAILEGAD FROM MEMPHIS TO THE NORTH.—We are assured that the Memphis and Charleston Entirond Company have now very nearly completed their arrangements for the accommodation of the southern travel by that most pleasant and picturesque route through eastern Tennesser and Virginia, passing the celebrated Virginia Springs, the delight of every traveller. It is promised that the accommodations shall be as good as on any line in the United States; that the time shall be less, the fare as low, and the entire line equipped with new first class cars and engines. It combines all the requisites for pleasure in railway traveiling. By the first of May all pertaining to this route will be in "apple pie" order. [N. O. Picagone

The Cincinnati Commercial says that a contract has been concluded between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Hon. Amos Kendall and his associates, for the construction of a telegraph line, to be first class in materials and construction, from Grafton to Parkersburg.

EDUCATION IN OURO.—The report of the Ohio commissioners of the common schools for 1857 gives the number of school districts in the State as 8,091; scholars enrolled, 602,347; average attendance, 350,867; total number of school youths, 843,840; number of male teachers, 19,189; female teachers, 41,181,819; to female teachers, \$589,157. The report embraces returns also of 19 seminaries and 11 colleges. In the colleges there are 1,695 pupils pursuing a full course, and 363 a partial course, and there are in the preparatory department 1,525 pupils. The value of college property is \$675,000, and the endowments amount to \$700,000. Their libraries centain, altogether, 86,300 volumes.

The University of Vincista.—We learn that a meeting of the board of visitors was held on Thursday last, at which it was determined to suspend all exercises in the institution for six weeks, in order to thoroughly cleanase and renovate the building, freeing it from whatever infection or causes that may have led to this epidemic. All the students have left for their homes or more healthful localities. Every exertion will be made and pains taken to restore the establishment to comfort and perfect secuto restore the establishment to comfort and perfect sect

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVINGS JUST Received at the bookstore of BLANGHARD & MOREN, corner of 11th arrest and Pennetty arise areans. In Superior Struck by Lightning 20. The Sheptor of Jones 10 to 18 Step of Jones 10 to Womented Housed 5 Mar 25

APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF BRAWING

ASHINGTON THEATRE.—On this (Thurnday) receiling will be prescribed, for the first time in this cary, MICCERAN'S adaptation of Delicin's great story of INMEX A SON.

In which the part of Captain CITILE will be austained by that celebrated actor and artist, JOHN HIDECHAM, who will also appear as POW-HATAN the FIRST, in his world-retrieved calculations against of

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S TWO LAST READ-

Thursday, 25th, and fisturday, 27th inst Thursday, 25th, A. ST. NOSERIAN OLES, sketches and scenes from lacticity and which ade about Notifies.

Saturday, 27th, AN. EVENING WITH SHERIBAN, preliminary sketch, and dramatic reading, (with imperculables of the characters,) of "HE CRITE, OB A TRAGEN REHEARSED."

Takels to both occuring reserved sents.

Sincia admission.

COSTUMES. A variety of colored illustrations national and fand colored politics. And received at public Sec. Bookstore.

Mar 25 332 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 19th street.

* ENTLEMEN'S BELONGINGS FOR THE Spring C ENTLEMEN'S BELONGINGS FOR THE Sprin
trade STEVENS Browns Botel, will open this day the
neual large assortment of "gentiemen"s wardrube and tonic are deleBuying exchargely for cash, as are enabled to offer the newest of
heet goods at uniform prices.

Nat 25 - 607

STEVENS Sales Rooms, Browns' Hotel.

PHILPS LATEST LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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> A BEAUTIFUL HEAD Completely Preserved to the Greatest Age

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bold, but would have the growth restored, or troubled with danderoff and fiching, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with danderoff and fiching, but would have it removed, or troubled with servicia, soal head, or other cruptions, but would be cared, or with sick hand ache, (neuraliza, but would be cared. It will also reinove all pingles from the face and size. Prof. Wood's Bair Restorative will do all this—see caredar at the following:

Annex, Nov. 5, 1886.

Brass Sur. 3 have heard much and of the wonderful effects of your flair Restorative will do all this—see caredar as the following:

Annex, Nov. 5, 1886.

It was the sould be sould be sould effects of your flair Restorative, but having been so other cheated by quackery and quack no-strains, hair dyes, &c. 1 was the sould not one loudly trumped quack remedies, until 1 met you in Lawrence county, some mouths since, when you gave the such assurance a horizon the trial of your Restorative in my family—in-ct. by my good wife, whose huir had become very thin and entirely white, and before extinating one of your layer bottles her hart was restored manyly to its original broadful brown color, and had brockered and become beautiful and glossy in on, and entirely over the head, she contingues to use it, not simply because of its heapilying effects upon the hair, but because of its heapilying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence again the lead and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative, with the hopment effects, therefore, my ekeptician and doubts in reference in the character and value are entirely removed; and I can, and do most cortially and confidentially, recommend it as et by all when would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours.

Fairxa Wood: It was a long time after I saw you at Blassfield before I got the betile of Restorative for which you gave me an order apen your agent in Defreit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Name, as the surrest test of its power. It has done all that you assured use it would de; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using ant recommending its me to others as entailed to the highest consideration you claim for it.

Again, very respectfully and truly, yours.

I have used Frof. O. J. Wood's Hair Resurrative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, premise turely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has re-umed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

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S. BEFF-F, Cx Scienter, U. S.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the gres S. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market street, St. Louis W. And sold by all good druggests. Feb 17—codk-Wpcow-Gmos

WE have just received a large addition to our up in tasteful and elegant style to our order, the workmanship of which we warrant of the best quality. PARLOR SUITES COMPLETE,

off reservoed, walnut, and mahegany, upholstered in var-and material. Sefa centre, and side tables, escritoires, et whatness, after and mantel glasses, in gill, with marbi-

Solid oak, handsomely ornamented in gold.

Solid walnut and mahogony, curved black, enamelled in gold and
flowers, with other painted sets, all colors. DINING EGOM Oak, walnut, mulingary, and cherry extension (iming-table-eight to twenty feet. Oak, walnut, mulingary, and rose ladies' diving chairs. Oak, walnut, and mulingary sideboards, with marble tops Shelves, Ac, ornamented with lessing glass back.

Carled heir, hosk, and hask and cotton mattresse.

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Princip

[No. 600.] NOTICE FOR RESTORING CERTAIN LANDS TO MARKET IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA. Note is here by given that the land office at Huntsville, in the State of Mahama, will, on and after the 10th day of May next, be upon to the sade at private entry and footion of all variant public hands, embeaced in the following townships, which were subject to entry and footion prior in attlefarwal by Notice No. 56h being lands which had been with drawn as probably falling within the proscribed limits of selection of the railroad grant to Mahama by a set of Congress approved June 5, 1856, but since a-certained not to be within said throts, viz.

Miss Christie Johnson, TRACERS OF ELOCUSION,

I S desirous of forming classes in elecution in the schools in Washington, and self give instruction to private pupils in that city and in Georgetown.

Mass Johnson will give besoms to youthe and professional gentlemen, and also to foreigners who wish to acquire a pure English ac-

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Bell SalE. — A rare chance to secure a very fine body a riching burse. He is a beautiful black, eight y-ure old, inflored hands and speareds high, and some. He count he companied in style and action, and is perfect in all and every gain. He can be seen at the interpretable of Mr. Levy Pumphrey for a few days only.

Feb 3—46.

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By J. C. MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES SALE OF HIGHLY IMPROVED AND valuable real sotate. On Bonday ofference, April 18th, of two cricek, by virtue of a fore of trent, bearing date on the 8th of July, 18th, and daily recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 8t, folios 222, 235, and 23t, one of the land records for Washington country, in the Bedriet of columbia, I shall sell, in front of the premises, at public sanction, to the largest indice therefor, the valuable premises well known as "Final" Hotel," boung part of let 8th. 8th and 18th stores were and naming back 18th and 18th stores were, and running back 18th fleet in the city of Washington, freezing 37 feet 3 inches on north E street, between 18th and 18th stores were, and running back 18th fleet in the timprovements thereon, consisting of a substantial and well-built three-story brick dwelling house, with large back huildings, finished in the most superior manner throughout, with marble imattels, &c.

Torms One third cach, the belance in one and two years, for notes bearing hierest from the day of sale, secured by deed of trust on the property and, it not complied with within fire days after the sale, the property will be resold in the risk and expuse of the purchaser at two days notice. All conveyancing at the cot of the purchaser at two days notice. All conveyancing at the cot of the purchaser at the sale, the property will be resold in the risk and expuse of the purchaser at the sale, the property will be resold in the risk and expuse of the purchaser at the sale, the property will be resold in the risk and expuse of the purchaser at the sale, the property will be resold in the risk and expuse of the purchaser. By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer

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four stock of all fabrics, to the way of first-close dry goods adapte
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This exquisite piece of sculpture, executed at Bome by Hisrard At Philips Fine Art Gallery, 522 Pennsylvania avenue, (Well, Stophens, & Co's new building.)
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Arbeil. a tule for Young Despite by Jane W. Hooper, with 34 illustrations. 6d cents. Arter—a the for Young Property of Arteria Arte

THE BOOK OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The demonstration withdrawal by Notice No. 16th, being lands which had been with fearur as probably falling within the prescribed innite of selection of the realized grant to Alshama by act of Congress approved June 5, 1856, but since a certained not to be within said invite, viz.

North of the love line and earl of the Huntaville meridian.

Townships 1 and 2, of range 3.

Townships 1, 2, and 4, and the parts of tempelups 4 and 5, north and west of the Townseer river, of range 6.

Townships 1 and 2, and the parts of townships 3 and 4, north and west of the Townseer siver, of range 5.

Township 1, and the parts of townships 3 and 4, north and west of the Townseer siver, of range 5.

The parts of townships 1 and 2, north and west of the Townseer river, of range 5.

The parts of townships 1 and 2, north and west of the Townseer river, of range 8.

The parts of townships 1 and 2, north and west of the Townseer river, of range 8.

The parts of townships 1 and 2, north and west of the Townseer river, of range 8.

The parts of townships 1 and 2, north and west of the Townseer river, of range 8.

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The parts of townships 1 and 2, north and west of the Townseer river, of range 8.

The parts of townships 1 and 2, north and west of the Townseer river, of range 8.

The parts of townships 1 and 2, north and west of the Townseer river of range 9.

Given under my hand, at the General Loud Office, at the city of Washington, this 17th day of March, 1858.

Mar 18—18w6w

[Int. &Star]

Commissioner:

Commissioner:

Commissioner:

And The BOOK OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The demonstrate of this back the country for a unfail of the present and of the parts of the reasont force within the parts of the parts of